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For botanically derived materia medica and their use see MA1 Iran, 35: Hooper and Field, category 116, pp. 80-122, 124-181 and 183-188.

For a list of native terms for various plants and drugs see MA1 Iran, 35: Hooper and Field, category 116, pp. 217-241.

7: International Bank N, S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

759 ence has already been made to the importance of special training for medical assistants who will generally be in charge of village dispensaries.

278 Many people will continue to be far removed from hospitals, dispensaries and pharmacies. For these it is important to make available such simple "household remedies" as anti-malarial drugs, aspirin, tincture of iodine, DDT powder and Epsom salts. It is suggested that the government make arrangements to supply through village shops such drugs in suitable packets carrying simple directions for use. The general availability of these remedies at a reasonable price will also help to reduce the large number of visits to dispensaries for comparatively trivial ailments.

Organization of Public Health Administration

744 647 The measures outlined above require a number of changes in the administration of the public health program. The present organization, which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Affairs, does not lend itself to an effective attack on the problem of disease prevention. Like most of the other central administrations, it suffers from excessive centralization. There is too little contact with other ministries whose activities are of importance to public health. The Mission suggests that a public health administrator, together with an epidemiologist and a sanitary expert, be recruited abroad to advise the Minister on the organization and further development of the health services. The epidemiologist would concentrate on the principal endemic diseases and the sanitary expert would advise on measures to improve sanitation and environmental hygiene. While a detailed reorganization should await their advice, it would seem best to group health services according to two main divisions, one concerned with the curative, the other with the preventive services.

In the future the reorganized health services will need to work much more closely with the departments concerned with irrigation and agriculture and, on the problem of health education, with the Ministry of Education. In carrying out a much needed decentralization considerable responsibility must, above all, be placed on the chief medical officer in every province. This officer, who now also carries on a private practice, should be given more adequate pay so

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759 An estimate of the cost of the full scheme follows:

(a)	CAPITAL	
(1)	Quarters for women nurses	ID 125,000
(2)	Demonstration rooms	28,000
(3)	Quarters for foreign sisters[1]	80,000
(4)	Equipment, etc.	7,000
		ID 240,000
(b)	RECURRENT	
	Salaries for foreign sisters (only)	ID 37,000

Training schools are also necessary for hospital storekeepers, laboratory assistants, radiographers and probably for physiotherapists and dispensers. Storekeepers should be appointed to every hospital to preserve equipment and to check the use of expendable items. Dressers, who are already familiar with the names of many articles used in hospital work, would probably be the most suitable candidates for training. The schools could be started with the existing staff and facilities of the Royal Hospital and of the Central Medical Stores, and as each trained group is ready to go to work an appropriate pay scale ought to be established for them.

Pharmacists and Medical Supplies

874 A School of Pharmacy and Chemistry was founded in 1936. The five-year pharmacy course is comprehensive and the facilities for teaching, including laboratories, are good.

• 278 So far 218 pharmacists have qualified from the school but many have gone into private work and only 64 remain in government service. Apparently the salary paid to a pharmacist working in a private shop is at least twice as high as that paid by the government. Further, a number of qualified pharmacists have recently left the country. With the existing accommodations the school can graduate about 20 pharmacists annually. Meanwhile there are only 64 pharmacists working in the 89 hospitals and in some hospitals the dispensing, including that of poisons, appears to be carried out entirely by health officials.

[1] It is estimated that 37 foreign nursing sisters would be required: 27 for the 14 provinces (there is already one in Basra); five for the Royal Hospital at Baghdad; and five additional for replacements during sickness and leave.

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Pharmacists are licensed by the Director General of Health. An Inspector of Pharmacies inspects private pharmacies, although it would appear reasonable to place the supervision of these pharmacies more directly under the local chief medical officer.

Certain drugs, such as the anti-biotics and sulphonamides, are supplied in most countries only on a doctor's prescription. In Iraq, however, these drugs can be freely obtained at any pharmacy. Hospitals at times suffer from a shortage of drugs owing to the limited funds made available by the government. Thus patients admitted to hospitals sometimes have had to buy drugs for themselves from pharmacies in the towns. It is to be hoped that future budgetary provisions will be sufficient to supply hospitals with the drugs necessary for their work.

Under the present system, local hospitals send their requisitions to the Director General of Health, through the chief medical officer of the province. These requisitions are scrutinized by the Director of Supplies, who passes them on to the Director General of Health for authority to issue the supplies required. The issues are then made direct to the hospital concerned. It seems that most medical supplies—although by no means all—are purchased from the Crown Agents of the British Government. The central supplies are kept in Baghdad in what seems to be an orderly and well-run department. There is at present some congestion in the drugs and dressings section, and new buildings are required to provide adequate space for the many items stocked.

Because Iraq is a country of great distances with many scattered villages and hamlets, during certain seasons of the year small communities may be cut off from medical aid by snow, rain and mud. It is not possible to place hospitals and dispensaries within easy and certain reach of all people throughout the year. There are, however, many simple household remedies such as the anti-malarial drugs, aspirin, DDT powder, iodine and Epsom salts that could be put up in suitable packages with full directions for use. It is suggested that the government package such remedies for sale in village shops at a price within reach of the local people.

44:Matthews and Akrawi S, G-3 (1945-1946)1949 MI Middle East
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*874 and bookkeeping, physics, and zoology in the first year; analytical chemistry, pharmacy, pharmacognosy and pharmaceutical botany, inorganic materia medica, and organic chemistry in the second; organic pharmaceutical chemistry, biochemistry, pharmacy, organic materia medica, and pharmaceutical physiology in the third; and microscopic pharmacognosy, toxicology, inorganic pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacy, bacteriology and parasitology, and hygiene and first aid in the fourth. There are fourteen hours of lectures and sixteen of laboratory per week in the first year, twelve of lectures and sixteen of laboratory in the second and third years, and ten of lectures and twenty-four of laboratory in the fourth. A student must not fall below the mark of 50 percent in any subject in the yearly final examinations or below 65 as an average. First-year students are allowed to repeat in the event of failure, but a second failure results in dismissal from the College. The [278] nine-month practice period ends in oral and practical examinations which the student must pass, and he must also receive a favorable report from the supervisory pharmacist before he is granted his diploma and may work independently as a pharmacist.

THE SCHOOL OF NURSING

The School of Nursing is under the general administration of the dean of the College of Medicine, but has a principal as the immediate head. Instruction is in Arabic and English and is given by doctors associated with the College of Medicine or the Royal Hospital. It is a three-year course, and admission is limited to those who have an Intermediate-School Certificate or its equivalent. Applicants must be between eighteen and twenty-three years of age and are selected on the basis of their school records, public-examination results, and medical examinations. Students must sign a contract to work in a government hospital for four years upon graduation, but while they attend school all their expenses are paid and they receive an allowance of 1.5 dinars ($6.00) per month during the first year, 2 dinars ($8.00) during the second, and 2.5 dinars ($10) the third. A vacation of one month is granted during the period of July through September when no classes are held. Students are on duty in the Royal Hospital from seven to ten each morning and for two hours in the afternoon. Formal lectures are given daily from ten to twelve. A graduate may be released from the obligation to serve in a government hospital by paying 200 dinars ($800) to the government. In 1945–46 there were 33 girls enrolled in each the first and the third year classes and 20 in the second.

Subjects of instruction for the first year are anatomy and physiology, elementary science (including hygiene, sanitation, and bacteriology), food

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281 WORK IN SKINS--preparation of hides and furs (e.g., drying, scraping, tanning, tawing); materials and products; special apparatus; cutting and sewing of skins; specialization and organization; etc. See also:

Animal by-products 237
General tools 412
Manufacture of garments 294

135 (2) The Supply of Raw Materials and Power: Iraq is potentially
233 rich in many kinds of raw materials. In the first place it has abun-
241 dant supplies of oil and gas which provide a cheap source of both
433 raw material and fuel. Secondly, it has pastoral and agricultural products such as wool, camel hair, hides and skins, meat, fish, milk, animal fat. Thirdly, it has fertile land which, with the extension of irrigation, can be a rich source of such raw materials as sugar beets, sugar cane, soybeans and jute, in addition to products already available such as tobacco, cotton, sesame, linseed, and practically all types of grain, fruits and vegetables. Finally, recent geological surveys have located outcrops of iron, copper, zinc and chrome ores. There are deposits of sulphurs, apparently of commercial value, in many parts of Iraq, and of salt, especially near Basrah. Yet each of these resources presents a different problem; none is easily exploitable (except oil); quantities available for industry are limited and the quality frequently poor. Agriculture has been kept at a low level of output because of the lack of irrigation schemes in most parts of the country; the difficulties caused by the present land tenure system and the agricultural techniques connected with the tribal system, which covers over 80 per cent of the cultivated area; the absence of an effective agricultural extension service and lack of modern storing facilities; these and other factors have held back both quantity and quality of agricultural and animal products. There was a noticeable extension in the cultivation of cotton in recent years, but the severe failure of the crop in 1951, owing to a pest attack, has been a great set-back. Difficulties in the supply of raw materials have held up many an industrial enterprise. The scheme for a sugar factory which has been under discussion since 1947 has had to be postponed from one year to another owing to the uncertainties connected with the
[281] cultivation of both sugar beet and sugar cane. The progress of the leather tanning industry, one of the oldest industries in Iraq, has been retarded due to the existing conditions in which hides and skins have been prepared and preserved, and great losses to this particularly native industry have resulted. The woollen textile
[288] mills have had to import certain qualities of Australian wool to mix with Iraqi wool which is of a coarse variety.

135 So far as mineral resources are concerned the surveys that have been made are insufficient.[1] Further exploration work is

1 As of writing, in July 1953.

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Quality of Livestock Products

237 Livestock products already play an important role in the economy. Demand for such products may well rise with the anticipated increase in the purchasing power of the population. With it will come an insistence on the improvement of quality which is now often very low. Better quality would also substantially raise the prices of export products.

Hides and Skins

281 Although there are a few modern plants, many tanneries are still extremely primitive and produce a poorly finished product. Their chief handicap, however, is the low quality of the hides they receive. Methods of flaying and preserving are generally poor. Even in the abattoirs which are supervised by the Veterinary Department the quality of the product leaves much to be desired. The prevailing methods of flaying—with the knife in the case of sheep and cattle, and with the axe in the case of buffalo—leave the hide lacerated, with hair, meat and blood adhering to the inside. Methods of preservation are also inadequate. Hides and skins collected outside of the abattoirs and many of those taken from the abattoirs are frequently improperly prepared to ensure keeping quality during storage and transportation until the time of their arrival at the tannery. The low-paid and poorly trained supervisors which the Veterinary Department assigns to the abattoirs are incapable of effecting any improvement.

In view of these conditions it would be advisable to appoint an experienced abattoir specialist to teach and direct the abattoir supervisors. The teaching could be done in the Veterinary School at Baghdad, with practical demonstrations at the Baghdad abattoir. Once an adequate number of supervisors are trained, the School might conduct simple courses for the abattoir workers themselves. This scheme of training could later be extended to village slaughterers.

The Hides and Skins Association established by a law enacted in 1951 affords another opportunity to raise the standards of the trade and industry. It is suggested that an experienced foreign expert be appointed to manage the Association in the initial period and establish its reputation as a constructive and modernizing

7: International Bank N, S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

influence. He would need to work in close cooperation with the proposed abattoir specialist. The Association should also investigate the possibility of using more local materials in the hides and skins industry. Thus local valonia or oak bark might be employed for tanning and locally refined and sulphurated fish oils used in the leather industry. Efforts might also be made to procure better salt at reasonable prices from the government salt works at Fao and to organize more adequate local supplies of date syrup which small tanneries use as a glucose.

Casings

Most if not all the casings are obtained from the abattoirs in barrels. Initial cleaning and grading is usually done on the floor which is occasionally washed down with water. The casings examined appeared to be remarkably free of parasitic infection, particularly in the North. More hygienic casings could be produced under more efficient and comfortable working conditions if the work were raised from the floor to zinc-lined tables and improved drainage and piped water supplies were provided in the sections dealing with casings.

Other Improvements in Abattoirs

Many abattoir buildings are in need of repair, enlargement and alteration. Improvements such as an impervious floor, better drainage and water supplies can often be effected at small cost. At present abattoir offal is largely wasted even though the amount involved would warrant the installation of modern methods of converting it into glue, bone meal, blood meal, etc. In order to encourage more slaughtering at the government-supervised abattoirs, it might also be desirable to review the taxes assessed at the abattoir which encourage livestock owners to resort to illicit slaughter.

Wool

The wool collected from the various fat-tailed varieties of sheep makes a good carpet wool and a valuable export product. Little attention is given, however, to good shearing, perhaps because milk rather than wool is considered the main product of the flocks. Shearing is done with crude hand shears. Wool is frequently left on the head and neck region and around the root of

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crushed, a spicy odor, and possess a strong, spicy, and bitter taste. They have a stimulant and antiseptic action on the mucous membrane of the genito-urinary organs, and are also a diuretic.

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Pistacia integerrima Stew. (Anacardiaceae)

چهار تخوش

Chahār tankhūsh (Teh.); Chatlanguch (Ham.); Kharshnai (Kash.); fruits.

W.H.M.M. 150889; K.B. 331.

This is the northwestern Himalayan form of the turpentine tree, called also the false or donkey mastich. The small drupes are broader than long, 5 by 6 mm., glabrous, rugose, gray with a bony stone. They have a marked terebinthinate odor, and are used locally to impart flavor to milk.

جفت

Field 201; W.H.M.M. 150706.

Iran
[281]

Under the name of Jift or Juft, the broken shells of the galls of the turpentine tree are sold in Tehran. Being very astringent, they are used for tanning; mixed with lime, they remove hair from skins.

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Pistacia Khinjuk Stocks, (Anacardiaceae)

حب الغار

Habbu'l ghār (Isf.); Habul-khazra (Teh.); Hebbul-beneh (Ar.); the fruits.

Field 449; 116 (Iraq); K.B. 331.

سبز قلنج

Subz-i-gulanj (Teh.); Buzghanj (Ham., Isf.); Gul-i-pisteh (Bom.); Afs-el-batum (Tri.); the galls.

Ait.; Boiss. 2: 6; I.H.B.; Ph. Ind. 1: 377.

Field 422; W.H.M.M. 150878; K.B. 331.

[262]
[314]
• [281]

This tree is common in Iran, Baluchistan, and Afghanistan, and has been described under different species names. The tree yields a resin-like material, and the nuts, which are eaten, afford a sweet oil; the leaves and galls are employed for tanning. The small, seed-like fruits are oval in shape, 6 mm. long, reddish brown in color, with an acid taste and terebinthinate odor. The fruits are eaten and are said to be good for debility.—Prepared like tea, they relieve stomach pains (H.F.).

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The galls are formed by *Pemphigus utricularius* Pass. (figured in "Les Zoöcécidies des Plantes d'Afrique, d'Asie et d'Océanie," by C. Houard, 1923, figs. 1010–1012, p. 471, under *P. atlantica* No. 1731). They contain about 40 per cent of gallotannic acid, are ovoid, larger than peas, somewhat fig-shaped, pink in color, turning gray; the wall is thin, brittle, and rugose on the outside, smooth within and translucent. The taste is astringent and slightly terebinthinate. In Persian and Arabic works on medicine the galls are described as cold, dry, and astringent.—Mixed with Indian spikenard they are administered to relieve stomach pains (H.F.). 824* 278*

Pistacia Terebinthus L. (Anacardiaceae)

مقز سفید

Sagiz-i-safid (Teh.); Sages (Stapf); Zunghari, Sukhur; the oleo-resin and leaves.

Field 129; W.H.M.M. 150894.

The turpentine tree grows freely near Banni in the hills of Sherag. Its oleo-resin is a thick, tenacious, white, opaque mass, gradually taking the shape of the bottle in which it is placed; it softens on warming and has a pleasant terebinthinate odor. It is used in Tehran as a chewing gum, and is similar to the Chian turpentine which was recommended about fifty years ago as a remedy for cancer. The leaves are astringent and are used for dyeing. [314] [386]

Pistacia vera L. (Anacardiaceae) 824* 278* 262

پسته

Pistah (Teh.); pistachio nuts in shells.

Field 265; 49A, 50A, 51A; 124 (Iraq).

پوست پسته

Pust-i-pistah (Teh.); husks of the fruits.

Field 186.

The fruit of the pistachio nut is the size of an olive; its husk is reddish and astringent, its odor terebinthinate. Within the fruit is a woody shell or nut, brownish white in color, with hard, horny, and polished texture and ovoid shape. The kernel or almond is pale green, and covered with a thin, brittle, brown skin, easily removed by scratching. The taste is sweet, oily, and balsamic. The outer husk of the fruit (Pust-i-pistah) is used as an infusion for dysentery and is imported into Bombay from Iran as a dyeing and tanning agent. [376] [281].

35: Hooper and Field 3-5 (1934) 1937 MAI Iran MAI
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Quercus infectoria Olivier (Fagaceae) 824*

مازو 278*

Māzū (Isf.); Affaz (Teh.); Ajees-aafs (Ar.); Maiphala (Hind.); galls, mad, or Dead Sea apples. 386

Field 45A, 447; W.H.M.M. 150788. 281 •

These galls are excrescences on the twigs of oak trees, resulting from the deposition of eggs of *Cynips gallae-tinctoriae* Olivier. Oak galls are collected in Asiatic Turkey, as well as in the province of Aleppo, and are known commercially as "Aleppo," "Smyrna," or "Turkey" galls. They are nearly spherical in shape, and vary from 12 to 20 mm. in diameter, bluish green externally and yellowish within. They are hard and heavy, and bear short, bluntly pointed projections. The galls contain from 50 to 70 per cent of gallotannic acid, and consequently are used medicinally as a local astringent, to be dusted on wounds. They find an extensive application technically in dyeing and tanning.—In Kurdistan they are sometimes strung as beads and hung over the cradle to ward off the Evil Eye (H.F.). K [789]

Quercus lusitanica Lam. var. tauricola (Fagaceae)

Talkak (?) (Iraq); Basra galls.

Field 102, 120 (Iraq).

These galls are formed by *Cynips insana* Mayr. on the above oak, and also on *Quercus infectoria*. They are much larger than Aleppo galls, dark brown, oval or subspherical, 4 by 3.5 cm., yellowish brown within, a channel leading to the cavity in the center. They are very astringent and rich in tannic acid.

Quercus persica Jaub. & Spach (Fagaceae) 824*

بلوط 278*

Balūt (Teh.); Glans Quercus Ballotae (Ph. Pers.); acorns.

Field 191; W.H.M.M. 150834.

This is one of the most common species of oak throughout the forests of Kurdistan and the Rowandiz area. The acorns are oblong, 3.5 by 1.7 cm., light brown in color, glabrous, shining, and contain a single seed. Acorns have a styptic action because of the tannin they contain; they are used for colic pains in children, and as a gargle. —In Kurdistan acorns are sometimes eaten raw, but they are usually roasted and the flour made into cakes (H.F.). [262]

Quercus sp. (Fagaceae)

Giash mashi (Ham.); Kisa, Kesa; spiny galls.

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Pharmacog.; Connold's British Oak Galls; Houard 375; Ait.; Ph. Ind. 3: 360.

K.B. 334.

These galls are produced by the insect *Andricus lucidus* Hartig. var. *orientalis* Trotter (illustrated in Connold's "British Oak Galls"). This cynipid makes galls on various species of oak. The bazaar specimens are probably brought from Asia Minor; they have long spines which are usually broken off in the commercial samples. They are used by tanners and are sold also as an astringent medicine. This drug is given locally as a febrifuge (C.).

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Quercus Vallonea Kotschy (Fagaceae)

كوزى علفى

Gueze elefi, Pune (Teh.); oak manna.

K.B. 334.

Under these names is supplied a confection or cake of sugary substance, green with the presence of broken leaves. It is a form of Tar-anjubin, "green honey," or Gaz-anjabin, "tamarisk honey." Layard referred to this substance in his "Early Adventures in Persia," I, p. 349: "The mountainous country beyond Fellaut is thickly wooded with the 'beloot' or oak. These trees are chiefly valuable for the white substance called by the Bakhtyaris 'gaz' or 'gazu,' a kind of manna. It is an article of export to all parts of Persia, and is sold everywhere in the bazaars, and employed in the manufacture of a sweetmeat called 'Gazenjubeen,' which is much relished and considered very wholesome. When boiled with the leaves and allowed to harden it forms a kind of greenish cake, not disagreeable to the taste, but, prepared for the use of the ladies of the enderun and to be offered to guests, it is carefully skimmed and separated, when it becomes a white paste of very delicate flavor."

Oak manna, manna quercina, Gueza-elefi of Schlimmer, has also been obtained from the leaves and fruits of *Q. mannifera* Lindl. of Kurdistan, *Q. persica* Jaub. & Spach, and *Q. tauricola* Klotzsch. Saccharose, glucose, fructose, and mucilage have been separated from these secretions, but no mannite.

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824*
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Quisqualis indica L. (Combretaceae)

Rangan-ki-bel (Hind.); Liane vermifuge (Fr.); fruits of the Rangoon creeper.

Field 82 (Iraq).

35: Hooper and Field 8-5 (1934) 1937 MAI Iran MAI
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[232]

scarlet foliage. The fruit and root-stock of wild rhubarb are collected and employed in medicine; the fruits were official in the "Pharmacopoeia Persica." A decoction of the reddish, triangular-winged fruits is considered a more powerful purgative than that of the rootstock (Aitchison). The fruits are used in Tehran as a vermifuge for horses, and in Hamadan the drug is applied as a poultice for headache. The rhubarb leaves from Isfahan are made into an infusion and used for gonorrhea (C.).

Rhodymenia sp. (Florideae, Rhodymeniaceae)

لیقا

Lyka, Leeka (Iraq); Chinai-ghaza or seaweed.

Field 31A.

This alga, obtained in northern Iran, is light brown and gelatinous. A decoction is given for coughs. As a substitute for agar-agar, it is emulcent, emollient, and alterative, and may be used as a cultivating medium for bacteria.

Rhus coriaria L. (Anacardiaceae)

سماق

Summāq, Summāq-i-shakki bī hastah (Teh.); Tirsh (Kurd.); Tartak (Hind.); leaves, bark, and fruits.

Achundow; Schl.; Boiss. 2: 4; Post; Ait.; Ph. Ind. 1: 373.

[245]

Field 164, 272; 107 (Iraq); W.H.M.M. 150800; K.B. 335.

• [281]
[386]

The sumac is a tree cultivated in Khurasan, western Afghanistan, and throughout Central Asia. The leaves have long been used by the Arabs, Turks, Iranis, and in Europe, for dyeing silk and tanning leather. They contain from 15 to 35 per cent of tannin.

The fruit is exported from Iran and used by Mohammedans in India. It is a small, sticky drupe, the size of a lentil, 5 mm. in diameter, red or green, acid, and astringent to the taste, containing one lenticular, polished, brown seed.

—Mixed with *Punica Granatum* L., sumac is applied to relieve painful gums. The seeds in an infusion are used to acidulate foods (H.F.).

Ricinus communis L. (Euphorbiaceae)

گرچک فرنگی

Garchak farangī (Teh.); Garchak (Ham.); Tochme Kertchec (Schl.); Kurwa (Ar., Iraq); Bedanjir, "willow fig"; castor oil seeds.

35; Hooper and Field 3-5 (1934) 1937 MAI Iran MAI
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bark of a conifer. The drug is regarded as antispasmodic and is given in asthmatic affections.

Terminalia bellerica Roxb. (Combretaceae)

بلیله

Balīlah (Teh., Isf.); Balera (Hind.); Belleric myrobalans.

Ph. Pers.; Schl.; Ph. Ind. 2: 5; Fl. Br. Ind. 2: 446.

Field 424; K.B. 340.

This is an Indian tree, and because of its medicinal properties it bears the Sanskrit synonym Anīla-ghnaka or "wind killing." The belleric myrobalans of commerce are the fruits of this tree, and are imported into Iran from India. Mohammedan physicians regard them as astringent and digestive, and use them for making a lotion for sore eyes.—Myrobalans, mixed with cardamoms, are given in pills to cure general debility (H.F.).

Terminalia Chebula Retz. (Combretaceae)

هلیله سیاه

Halīlah-i-zard, Halīlah-i-kābulī, Halīlah-i-siyāh (Teh., Isf.); Har, Hara (Hind.); Hirda (Bom.); Haritaki (Beng.); Chebulic myrobalans.

Ph. Pers.; Schl.; Fl. Br. Ind. 2: 447; Ph. Ind. 2: 1.

Field 19, 407, 417; W.H.M.M. 150777; K.B. 341.

Myrobalans were known to the early Arabian and Greek writers, and several kinds were described. At the present time two varieties are found in every Eastern bazaar: (1) the young, unripe nuts which turn black on drying, Halīlah-i-siyāh or black myrobalans; and (2) the mature nuts, which are larger and yellowish in color, called Halīlah-i-zard or Halīlah-i-kābulī. The first kind is used chiefly in medicine, and many fanciful properties are attributed to it.—Powdered and made into pills it is used as a strong purgative and to relieve stomach pains (H.F.).

The yellow myrobalans contain about 30 per cent of tannin and are employed as a tanning agent. [281]

Teucrium Polium L. (Labiatae)

مریم نخودی

Maryam nukhūdī, "peas of Mary" (Teh.); Ja'ad (Iraq); Meriam Nekhodi, according to Schlimmer, is the Tehran name for *T. scordioides* Schreb. The Merian gole of the "Terminologie" is referred to